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ABSTRACT

In October 1968, one of every five workers in the United States was 16 to 24 years old. There were about 10.6 million nonstudents and 5 million students under 25 years old in the labor force. The average earnings of all students from 16 to 24 was $600. Most teenage students worked at part-time jobs; 80 percent worked less than 35 hours a week, and 40 percent less than 15 hours. The typical nonstudent worked a full 40-hour week. Three quarters of the males were employed in blue collar jobs, and over half the nonstudent women were in clerical and sales jobs. Striking occupational progress was made by out-of-school nonwhite girls 16 to 21 years old during the years 1964-1968, when the proportion of nonwhite girls in white collar work doubled. The number of school age workers made up a greater proportion of the unemployed than in 1960. In October 1968, half of the 2.5 million unemployed were under 25 years of age compared with 40 percent of the 2.8 million unemployed in 1960. Thus, in spite of numerous employment programs for youth, unemployment rates only declined from 9.5 percent in 1960 to 8 percent in 1968. (BC)

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SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORT NO. 111

Employment Status of School Age Youth, October 1968

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Employment status of school age youth

Special Labor Force Report shows that in October 1968 more youths held jobs while in school than in earlier years

ELIZABETH WALDMAN

THE RAPID INCREASE in our young adult and teenage population during the 1960's was fortuitous, for it took place during a period of unprecedented and prolonged economic growth which required a large influx of secondary workers. The supply of young workers stemmed from the baby boom of the immediate post-World War II period and the early 1950's.

After a slow start at the decade's outset, business, industrial and governmental activity accelerated, creating a tight labor market. Instead of overwhelming the labor force with unneeded manpower, school age youths, along with adult women, became an important source of needed workers. And because increasing proportions of youths stayed in school to complete high school and college educations, students are now a substantial and growing part of the work force under 25 years old, even though they are only a small fraction of all American workers.

Labor force changes

In October 1968, 1 of every 5 workers across the Nation was 16 to 24 years old. Nonstudents accounted for the largest number of workers under 25, about 10.6 million in 1968, compared with 8.9 million in 1960. Student workers numbered nearly 5 million, a 100-percent increase since October 1960. (See table 1.)[1] The more rapid growth of student workers was a result of both the continuously rising rates of school enrollment and increasing rates of labor force participation of students. Like adults, most young people who are not in school and not homemakers work or look for work.

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About 9 of 10 young men out of school were in the labor force in October 1968, compared with about 4 of 10 men students. Young women, too, had higher rates of labor force participation when out of school than as students, 58 and 32 percent, respectively.

Evidence that students are more commonly attached to the labor force during this decade is provided in table 1. Men and women students raised their rate of participation 6 and 7 percentage points. The increase among 22- to 24-year-old men was especially steep. At 62 percent, their rate was the highest among students in 1968.

Growth in the employment of school age youth, especially students, was impressive. In October 1968, there were 14.3 million employed persons 16 to 24 years old, over 4 million more than 10 years earlier. Over half this increase occurred among youths enrolled in school.

But not all teenagers and young adults can find jobs whenever they want to work. Half of the 2.5 million unemployed persons in the United States in October 1968 were under 25 years old. High teenage unemployment rates (which tower above adult rates), a weakening in the labor force participation of teenage boys not in school, a year's work experience for students and nonstudents, the earnings of students, and Viet Nam Era[2] war veterans 20 to 24 years old compared with nonveterans are among the topics discussed in this article.

A year's work experience

For the first time, detailed information on work experience during a year is available for students and nonstudents. Because students have an intermittent and seasonal attachment to the labor force, their work experience during the course of a year is predictably different from that of nonstudents.

Table 1. Employment status of students and nonstudents 16 to 24 years old, by age and sex, October 1960, 1965, and 1968

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status, sex, and employment status	16 to 24 years			16 to 21 years									22 to 24 years		
				Total			16 to 19 years			20 and 21 years					
	1968	1965	1960	1968	1965	1960	1968	1965	1960	1968	1965	1960	1968	1965	1960
Enrolled in school															
MEN															
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,120	6,315	4,369	6,382	5,595	3,950	5,254	4,756	3,433	1,128	839	517	738	720	419
Civilian labor force	3,091	2,515	1,591	2,633	2,110	1,383	2,136	1,751	1,177	497	359	206	458	405	208
Labor force participation rate [1]	43.4	39.8	36.4	41.3	37.7	35.0	40.7	36.8	34.3	44.1	42.8	39.8	62.1	56.2	49.6
Employed	2,816	2,264	1,445	2,374	1,877	1,251	1,904	1,537	1,049	470	340	202	442	387	194
Unemployed	275	251	146	259	233	132	232	214	128	27	19	4	16	18	14
Unemployment rate [2]	8.9	10.0	9.2	9.8	11.0	9.5	10.9	12.2	10.9	5.4	5.3	1.9	3.5	4.4	6.7
WOMEN															
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,738	5,028	3,399	5,381	4,766	3,285	4,616	4,227	2,985	765	539	300	357	262	114
Civilian labor force	1,851	1,452	883	1,661	1,310	818	1,362	1,135	715	299	175	103	190	142	65
Labor force participation rate [1]	32.3	28.9	26.0	30.9	27.5	24.9	29.5	26.9	24.0	39.1	32.5	34.3	53.2	54.2	57.0
Employed	1,674	1,329	881	1,494	1,199	753	1,212	1,034	654	282	165	99	180	130	65
Unemployed	177	123	65	167	111	65	150	101	61	17	10	4	10	12	------
Unemployment rate [2]	9.6	8.5	7.4	10.1	8.5	7.9	11.0	8.9	8.5	5.7	5.7	3.9	5.3	8.5	------
Not enrolled in school															
MEN															
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,799	5,852	5,367	2,926	3,165	2,986	1,547	1,771	1,593	1,379	1,394	1,393	2,873	2,687	2,381
Civilian labor force	5,313	5,504	5,097	2,554	2,882	2,797	1,308	1,574	1,431	1,246	1,308	1,366	2,759	2,622	2,300
Labor force participation rate [1]	91.6	94.1	95.0	87.3	91.1	93.7	84.6	88.9	89.8	90.4	93.8	98.1	96.0	97.6	96.6
Employed	4,995	5,155	4,583	2,332	2,617	2,418	1,171	1,390	1,189	1,161	1,227	1,229	2,663	2,538	2,165
Unemployed	318	349	514	222	265	379	137	184	242	85	81	137	96	84	135
Unemployment rate [2]	6.0	6.3	10.1	8.7	9.2	13.6	10.5	11.7	16.9	6.8	6.2	10.0	3.5	3.2	5.9
WOMEN															
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,172	8,504	7,501	5,226	4,719	4,287	2,437	2,500	2,295	2,789	2,219	1,992	3,946	3,785	3,214
Civilian labor force	5,284	4,602	3,765	3,185	2,750	2,326	1,436	1,491	1,333	1,749	1,259	993	2,099	1,852	1,439
Labor force participation rate [1]	57.6	54.1	50.1	60.9	58.3	54.3	58.9	59.6	58.1	62.7	56.7	49.8	53.2	48.9	44.8
Employed	4,807	4,179	3,397	2,843	2,419	2,053	1,230	1,267	1,143	1,613	1,152	910	1,964	1,760	1,344
Unemployed	477	423	368	342	331	273	206	224	190	136	107	83	135	92	95
Unemployment rate [2]	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.7	12.0	11.7	14.3	15.0	14.3	7.8	8.5	8.4	6.4	5.0	6.6

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

[2] Percent of civilian labor force who were unemployed.

Among persons age 16 to 24 in February 1968, out-of-school youth were more likely than students to have worked at some time during 1967. (See table 2.) Nonstudents who worked were far more likely to have been employed the entire year at full-time jobs.

STUDENTS. Because of the in-and-out nature of their labor force participation through the year, the proportion of students who obtain some labor market experience in a 12-month period is much higher than their participation rate in any single month. Approximately 66 percent of the 12.3 million students had been employed at some time during 1967, and another 3 percent had looked for work for at least a week without finding any. But the October 1968 labor force participation rate for students was 38 percent. Proportionately more older than young students had done some work during the year, just as the labor force rates for older students were higher in October 1968 than for teenagers. Also relatively more men than women students worked during the year.

With school attendance curtailing opportunities for full-time employment, two-thirds of all students with work experience in 1967 held jobs at which they usually worked part time, or less than 35 hours a week. The part-time proportion was 70 percent of the teenagers and 50 percent for the young adults. A sizable number worked all year at part-time jobs—1.4 million, or 18 percent of the employed students of all ages.

Year-round employment was much less prevalent among students who usually held full-time jobs. A majority of the students who worked full time worked for 13 weeks or less, not necessarily consecutively. They could have worked full-time during the summer or during the Christmas or Easter holiday recesses. Men students with work experience were more likely than women students to have held full-time jobs. Also, men students who had held part-time jobs during the year were

more likely than women to have been employed the entire year.

During 1967, white students were more likely than nonwhites to have done some work—67 percent compared with 54 percent. The differential among nonstudents was much closer—80 percent among whites and 77 percent among nonwhites. Relatively more white than nonwhite youths not in school had worked full time the entire year. Among students who worked, 65 percent of the

Table 2. Work experience in 1967 of persons 16 to 24 years old in February 1968, by major activity and age

[Percent distribution]

Work experience in 1967, and sex	Major activity: in school[1]					Major activity: not in school[1]				
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 21 years			22 to 24 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 21 years			22 to 24 years
		Total	16 to 19 years	20 and 21 years			Total	16 to 19 years	20 and 21 years	
ALL PERSONS										
Total: Number (in thousands)	12,255	11,554	9,719	1,835	701	15,053	7,979	3,751	4,228	7,074
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1967	65.9	65.2	62.7	78.4	77.9	79.6	80.1	78.7	81.2	79.0
Did not work in 1967	34.1	34.8	37.3	21.6	22.1	20.4	19.9	21.3	18.8	20.9
Worked in 1967: Number (in thousands)	8,080	7,534	6,095	1,439	546	11,980	6,388	2,953	3,435	5,592
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at full-time jobs	35.9	34.6	30.3	52.8	53.3	86.2	82.8	75.3	89.2	90.0
1 to 13 weeks	25.3	25.3	22.7	36.5	25.5	10.1	12.3	13.6	11.1	7.6
14 to 26 weeks	5.7	5.3	4.5	8.5	11.5	12.1	14.6	18.5	11.3	9.3
27 to 49 weeks	2.5	2.1	1.5	4.8	8.0	19.0	19.5	18.0	20.9	18.4
50 to 52 weeks	2.3	1.9	1.7	3.0	8.2	44.9	36.4	25.3	45.9	54.7
Worked at part-time jobs	64.1	65.4	69.7	47.2	46.7	13.8	17.2	24.7	10.8	10.0
1 to 13 weeks	21.3	22.0	24.9	9.9	10.8	4.1	5.3	8.1	2.9	2.7
14 to 26 weeks	12.4	12.8	14.0	7.3	7.3	3.1	3.8	5.4	2.4	2.4
27 to 49 weeks	12.6	12.6	12.4	13.1	13.0	2.9	3.6	5.0	2.3	2.1
50 to 52 weeks	17.8	18.0	18.3	16.9	15.6	3.7	4.5	6.2	3.1	2.8
MEN										
Total: Number (in thousands)	6,594	6,082	5,016	1,066	512	6,084	3,043	1,477	1,566	3,041
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1967	73.3	72.7	70.9	81.5	80.7	92.4	90.1	89.6	90.6	94.7
Did not work in 1967	26.7	27.3	29.1	18.5	19.3	7.6	9.9	10.4	9.4	5.3
Worked in 1967: Number (in thousands)	4,836	4,423	3,554	869	413	5,621	2,742	1,323	1,419	2,879
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at full-time jobs	38.6	37.2	33.0	54.1	54.0	89.1	82.7	72.9	91.8	95.2
1 to 13 weeks	27.1	27.1	24.5	37.5	27.8	6.6	8.5	10.4	6.8	4.7
14 to 26 weeks	6.5	6.0	5.1	9.8	11.1	9.5	12.6	15.9	9.5	6.5
27 to 49 weeks	2.5	2.0	1.5	4.4	7.2	19.6	20.2	19.5	20.8	19.1
50 to 52 weeks	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.4	7.7	53.4	41.4	27.1	54.7	64.9
Worked at part-time jobs	61.4	62.8	67.0	45.9	46.0	10.9	17.3	27.1	8.2	4.8
1 to 13 weeks	18.3	19.1	21.7	8.6	9.2	2.2	3.8	6.7	1.1	.6
14 to 26 weeks	10.8	11.2	12.2	7.1	7.0	2.4	3.5	5.4	1.8	1.3
27 to 49 weeks	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.0	13.0	2.5	4.0	6.2	2.1	1.0
50 to 52 weeks	19.9	20.2	20.7	18.2	16.7	3.8	5.9	8.7	3.2	1.9
WOMEN										
Total: Number (in thousands)	5,661	5,472	4,703	769	189	8,969	4,936	2,274	2,662	4,033
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1967	57.3	56.9	54.0	74.1	70.4	70.9	73.8	71.7	75.7	67.3
Did not work in 1967	42.7	43.1	46.0	25.9	29.6	29.1	26.2	28.3	24.3	32.7
Worked in 1967: Number (in thousands)	3,244	3,111	2,541	570	133	6,359	3,646	1,630	2,016	2,713
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked at full-time jobs	31.8	31.0	26.6	50.9	51.1	83.6	82.8	77.2	87.4	84.6
1 to 13 weeks	22.7	22.9	20.1	34.9	18.0	13.2	15.1	16.1	14.2	10.7
14 to 26 weeks	4.5	4.1	3.6	6.7	12.8	14.5	16.1	20.6	12.5	12.2
27 to 49 weeks	2.6	2.3	1.6	5.5	10.6	18.5	19.0	16.7	20.9	17.8
50 to 52 weeks	2.1	1.7	1.3	3.9	9.8	37.4	32.6	23.7	39.8	43.9
Worked at part-time jobs	68.2	69.0	73.4	49.1	48.9	16.4	17.2	22.8	12.6	15.4
1 to 13 weeks	25.8	26.2	29.4	11.8	15.8	5.8	6.4	9.2	4.2	4.9
14 to 26 weeks	14.7	15.0	16.7	7.5	8.3	3.8	4.0	5.3	2.9	3.5
27 to 49 weeks	12.8	12.8	12.4	14.9	12.8	3.2	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.2
50 to 52 weeks	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9	12.0	3.6	3.5	4.2	3.0	3.7

[1] Respondents in the survey were asked, "What were you doing most of last week?" On the basis of their replies, young persons were classified into 2 groups: major activity—school; major activity—not in school.

white youths had worked at part-time jobs, compared with 59 percent of the nonwhites.

NONSTUDENTS. Eighty percent of the 15.1 million nonstudents 16 to 24 years old in February 1968 had worked at some time during 1967. Unlike the share for students, this proportion was about the same for teenagers and young adults. The proportion of nonstudents who worked during the year was considerably higher among young men, 92 percent, than among young women, 70 percent, a reflection of the importance of the homemaking role of young married women.

Seven of 8 nonstudents who had worked during 1967 did so at full-time jobs, the same proportion as among adults age 25 and over with work experience that year. About 2 out of 3 of the employed 20- to 24-year-olds not in school had worked full time for over 9 months. This proportion was double that among teenagers, many of whom may have been in high school or college part of the year before obtaining full-time jobs; a few were only 15 years old in 1967.

UNEMPLOYMENT. Approximately 1 of 5 students 16 to 24 years old who were in the work force at some time during 1967 also had some unemployment that year. Comparable proportions were about 1 of 4 of the nonstudents and only 1 of 10 of the adults age 25 and over.

Among students, a greater proportion of teenagers experienced unemployment than young adults, with the incidence of joblessness about equal for boys and girls. (See table 3.) Of the teenagers with some unemployment, one-fourth, or about 330,000, looked for work but did not get a job. This group accounted for most of the students who had looked for work but had not worked during the year. A larger proportion of teenage girls than boys went jobless, but a much greater proportion of the boys spent 15 weeks or more looking for jobs. Teenage efforts at jobseeking were of short duration; a majority of these youngsters had looked for work for 4 weeks or less in 1967. Many probably sought work at the beginning of the summer and then stopped looking.

The chance of being unemployed during the year is greater for nonwhite than white students; nonwhite students are also more likely to total 15 weeks or more of unemployment in a year. In fact, the portion of nonwhite students who looked for work but did not find a job in 1967 (42 percent) was almost double that for white students.

Of about 1 million nonwhite students in the 1967 work force, 24 percent had been unemployed at some time during the year, compared with 18 percent of the white students. About 18 percent of the nonwhite, but 12 percent of the white students, were unemployed a total of 15 weeks or more.

Making money

Average earnings of all students age 16 to 24 who worked at any time during 1967 was $600. (See table 4.) Older students averaged higher yearly earnings than younger ones, and men earned more than women.

Most employed teenage students work at part-time jobs and/for less than half a year. Yearly earnings averaged $550 among teenage boys, about

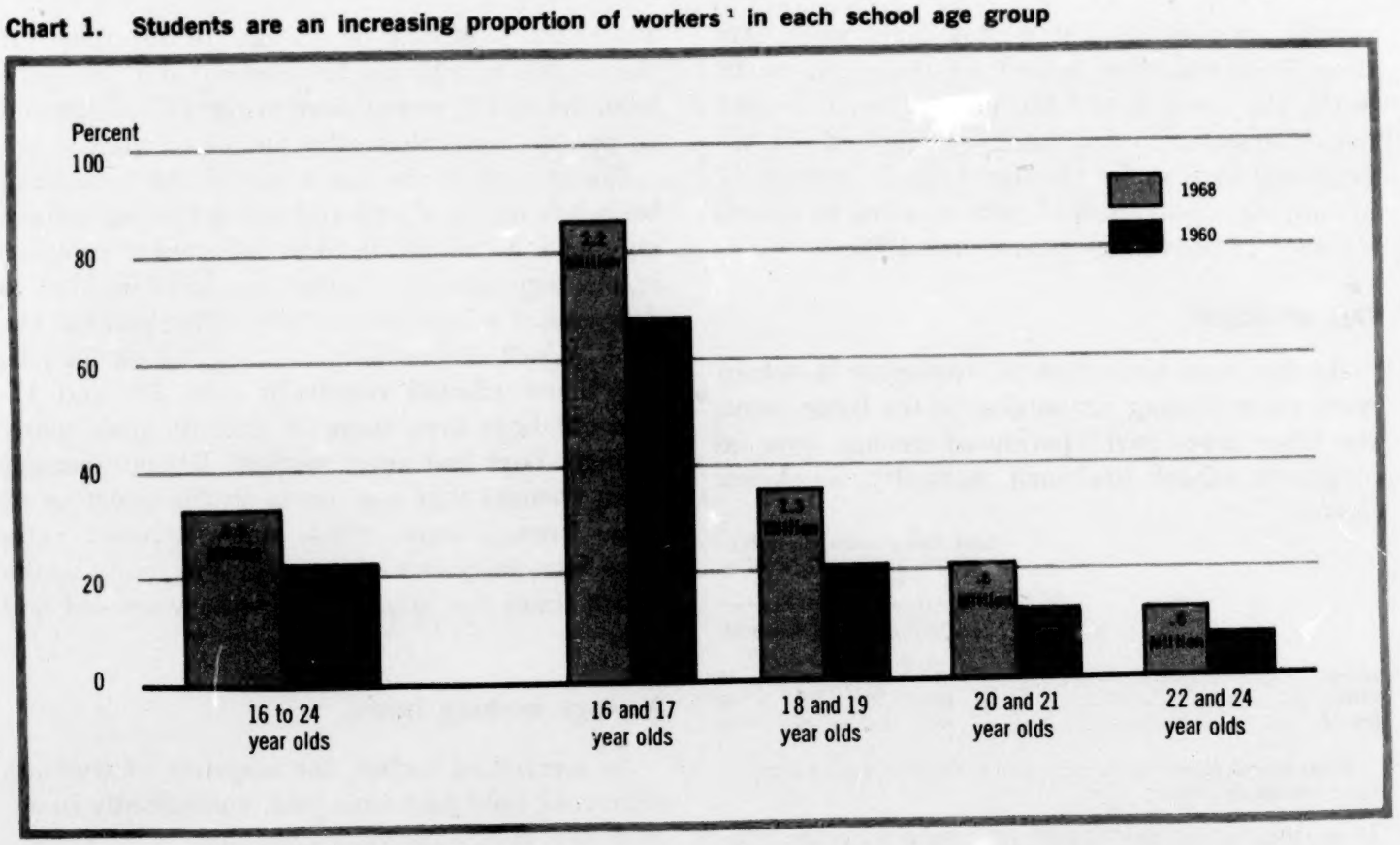
Table 3. Extent of unemployment during 1967 of students 16 to 24 years old in February 1968, by age and sex

[Percent distribution]

Extent of unemployment	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total working or looking for work (in thousands)	8,435	6,424	2,011	5,017	3,718	1,299	3,418	2,706	712
Percent with unemployment	18.8	20.3	14.0	19.2	21.0	13.8	18.2	19.2	14.5
Total with unemployment:									
Number (in thousands)	1,584	1,302	282	961	782	179	623	520	103
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work but looked for work	22.4	25.3	9.2	18.8	21.0	9.5	27.9	31.7	8.7
1 to 4 weeks	13.4	15.3	5.0	9.6	10.7	4.5	19.4	22.1	5.8
5 to 14 weeks	7.0	7.9	2.8	7.1	7.9	3.4	6.9	7.9	1.9
15 weeks or more	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.0
Part-year workers with unemployment	77.6	74.7	90.8	81.2	79.0	90.5	72.1	68.3	91.3
1 to 4 weeks [1]	47.1	44.5	58.9	46.6	44.5	55.9	47.8	44.6	64.1
5 to 14 weeks	20.1	19.7	22.0	20.6	20.6	20.7	19.3	18.3	24.3
15 weeks or more	10.4	10.5	9.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	5.0	5.4	2.9

[1] Includes a few year-round full-time workers with 1 to 2 weeks of unemployment.

Chart 1. Students are an increasing proportion of workers [1] in each school age group



[1] Persons in the civilian labor force in October.

half the dollar average for young men 20 to 24. In fact, almost a fifth of the 22- to 24-year-old men in school earned at least $3,000 during 1967, reflecting the comparatively high proportion who worked at full-time jobs and at least half a year.

Average annual earnings of women students were considerably lower than the men's, $455 versus $717. The pattern of earnings by age, however, was the same as the men's. Earnings among women students rose with age, and proportionately more older women students had worked full time during the year than their younger classmates. Like nonstudents and adults, women students usually earn less than men during the year because women work fewer weeks and proportionately more hold part-time jobs.

In school

Nearly half of the 27.8 million persons 16 to 24 years old in the civilian population in October 1968 were students. Fifty-six percent of them were enrolled in elementary or high school. Most were 16- and 17-year-olds. Chart 1 illustrates the substantial gains since 1960 in the proportion of young men and women workers in each age group who combine school and work.

The high proportion of young teenage workers enrolled in school is heartening, because these are the ages at which youths in most localities may legally leave school before completing high school. Many who do so never return to complete the 12th grade. For example, a followup study in 1965 of young out-of-school men who were 16 to 21 years old in February 1963 revealed that in the 2-year period only 1 of 20 high school dropouts had returned to school, compared with 1 of 5 graduates.[3] The much smaller proportion of dropouts who returned to school was attributed in part to the reasons they had given for quitting school originally. Almost half had reported that they were not interested in school, had poor grades, or had difficulties with school authorities.

But the mid- and late 1960's were years in which educational attainment was emphasized as a necessity and an asset for the youths who would become our Nation's work force. Private and governmental work-study and other programs helped many youths stay in school. Consequently, many

youngsters discovered that they could work part time while attending school regularly. In recent years, the number and the proportion of youths not in school who did not finish high school has declined,[4] so that, by October 1968, 86 percent of all workers age 16 and 17 were enrolled in school, a rise of 18 percentage points since 1960.

Out of school

At the same time that all teenagers in school were an increasing proportion of the labor force, the labor force participation of teenage boys no longer in school weakened markedly, as shown below:

	Labor force participation rates [1] of male nonstudents by age (in years)			
	16 to 19	*16 to 17*	*18 to 19*	*20 to 24*
1960-62	88	78	92	96
1963-65	89	78	92	96
1966-68	85	73	88	96

[1] Rates are the percent of the population in the labor force, based on a 3-year average for October.

It is difficult to determine precisely why the proportions of nonstudent young men not working or looking for work increased over the past few years. But we do know that in October 1968, about 75,000 boys 16 and 17 years old were not enrolled in school and were not in the labor force. Nearly 9 percent were enrolled in special vocational and training schools, and 12 percent were unable to work because of long-term illness or disability. Of the 135,000 men 18 and 19 years old and not in the labor force, 28 percent were in special schools and 10 percent were physically unable to work.

We can speculate that some of the remaining teenagers not in school and not in the labor force may have been waiting to be inducted or to enlist in military service. Others may have decided to drop out of school with no other firm plans at the time. A lack of knowledge on how to look for jobs may have affected relatively more 16- and 17-year-old boys than those 18 and 19, since many younger boys had never worked. Discouragement is an element that also bears on the situation of these teenage boys, whose unemployment rates have been twice as high as those for young adults and 3 times the rates of adults 25 years old and over.

Average working hours

As mentioned earlier, the majority of students who work hold part-time jobs, undoubtedly in accord with their classroom schedules.

Four of 5 of the 4.5 million students employed in October 1968 worked less than 35 hours a week; almost 2 of 5 worked less than 15 hours. The average student workweek lasted 20 hours, but older students, 20 to 24, worked an average of 27 hours during the survey week, the same for men and women. Among younger students, the boys aver-

Table 4. Earnings in 1967 of students 16 to 24 years old in March 1968, by age and sex

[Percent distribution]

Age in March 1968 and sex	Earnings in 1967								
	Total with earnings	Under $500	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,499	$1,500 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,499	$2,500 to $2,999	$3,000 and over	Median earnings, 1967
ALL PERSONS									
16 to 24 years, total	100.0	44.6	27.3	11.6	6.0	3.9	1.4	5.2	$599
MEN									
16 to 24 years	100.0	37.9	27.7	13.9	7.4	5.1	2.0	6.0	717
16 to 19 years	100.0	47.1	28.4	11.0	5.6	3.0	1.1	3.8	551
16 and 17 years	100.0	59.6	24.9	7.2	3.1	1.5	.5	3.3	419
18 and 19 years	100.0	31.9	32.5	15.7	8.6	4.8	1.9	4.5	777
20 and 21 years	100.0	17.4	28.4	21.5	11.7	10.0	3.6	7.4	1,099
22 to 24 years	100.0	13.1	21.7	18.9	11.7	10.7	4.7	19.2	1,403
WOMEN									
16 to 24 years	100.0	54.9	26.5	8.1	3.8	2.1	.6	4.0	455
16 to 19 years	100.0	63.1	23.0	6.4	2.4	1.6	.3	3.2	396
16 and 17 years	100.0	74.9	16.7	3.6	1.2	1.0	.....	2.6	334
18 and 19 years	100.0	48.0	31.1	10.1	3.9	2.3	.7	3.8	531
20 and 21 years	100.0	30.7	39.5	12.9	7.7	3.2	1.3	4.7	742
22 to 24 years	100.0	25.5	29.1	14.9	8.5	5.0	2.8	14.2	920

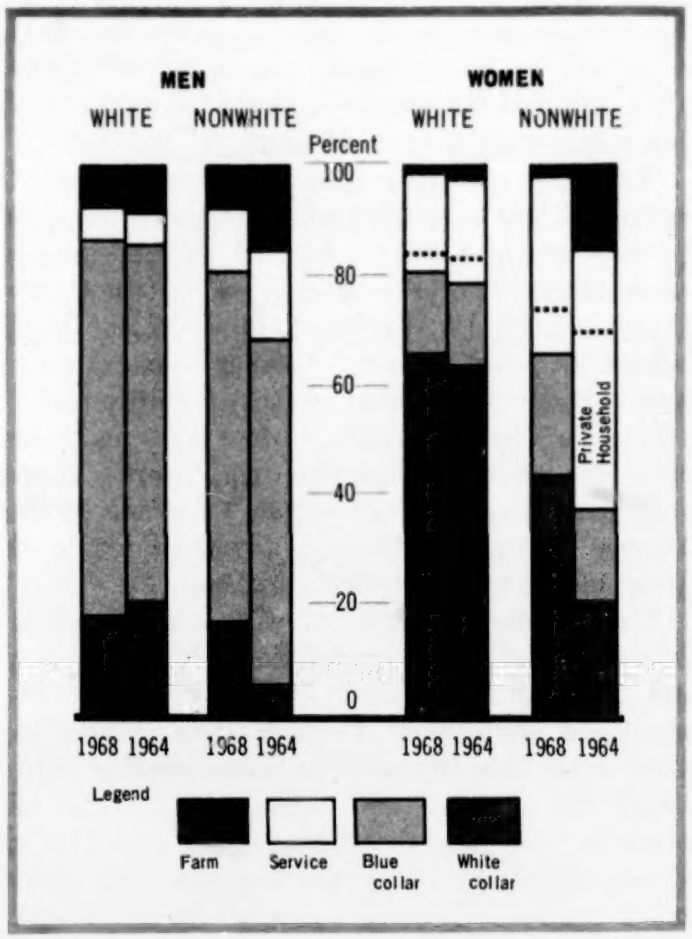
aged somewhat longer workweeks than the girls, 21 and 18 hours, respectively.

The occupational patterns of the students in 1968 were similar to those reported in the past few years. Among the men, teenagers were concentrated in operative, service, and laborer jobs, while white-collar work predominated for 20- to 24-year-old men; one-third held professional, technical, or related jobs. Five of 6 older women students had white-collar jobs; half of these women did clerical or sales work. Private household and other service jobs which required a comparatively low level of skills predominated among young teens.

The typical nonstudent among the 9.8 million employed in October 1968 worked a full 40-hour week. Men averaged 43 hours and women 37 hours. Three-quarters of the men were employed in blue-collar jobs, most as operatives. Over half the nonstudent women were in clerical and sales jobs. Only 14 percent of the 20- to 24-year-old women nonstudents were in professional-technical jobs, compared with 33 percent of the women student workers in the college age group.

Striking occupational progress was made by out-of-school nonwhite girls 16 to 21 years old between 1964 and 1968. (See chart 2.) The proportion of nonwhite girls in white-collar work, mainly clerical jobs, more than doubled in 5 years; the percentage of those doing private household work shrank sharply. Some improvement was also recorded for nonwhite young men. Proportionately more were employed in white-collar work, particularly clerical jobs, and fewer in farm occupations. The occupational distributions of white boys and girls not enrolled in school made no appreciable changes.

Chart 2. Percent distribution of major occupation groups for persons 16 to 21 years old and not in school



Unemployment

School age workers made up a greater proportion of the unemployed in 1968 than at the decade's outset. Half of the 2.5 million unemployed persons in the United States in October 1968 were under 25 years old, compared with 40 percent of the 2.8 million unemployed in 1960. Since 1960, the unemployment rate of the adult labor force (age 25 and over) was cut in half, from about 4 to 2 percent in 1968. This low level was well within a normal or frictional level of joblessness. For adults, attention was focused on groups with excessively high unemployment rates, such as nonwhites and female heads of families.

Despite the propitious economic circumstances and the plethora of private and governmental programs for youth, unemployment rates among the school age labor force did not fall very much—from 9½ percent in 1960 to 8 percent in 1968. However, as with adults, a more realistic picture of unemployed youth develops when the overall rate is analyzed. For example, unemployment rates shown by type of school enrollment in table 5 reflect the ages and levels of educational attainment of young people in the labor market as well as the types of jobs held and the frequency of their labor force entrances and exits. Jobless rates for full-time college students are lower than for elementary and high school students; the rates for those in college part time are lower than the rates for full-time students.

The overall unemployment rates in tables 1 and 5 provide an even better example of how aggregates may disguise the true situation among some

of their components. In October 1968, the student employment rate of 9 percent was higher than that for nonstudents. With some variation in these rates, this has been a steady pattern since October 1965. Yet, age for age, nonstudents have generally had higher rates than the students.

Youths in the labor force who were 16 and 17 years old had very high unemployment rates, 12 percent among students and 20 percent among nonstudents. The latter group, which is not very large, contains a concentration of recent high school dropouts. A lack of experience, training, and perhaps even a seeming lack of future potential make school dropouts in these ages unattractive to many prospective employers. These teenagers made up only about 9 percent of the 800,000 unemployed men and women under 25 years old and not enrolled in school.

The 16- and 17-year-olds were a much larger component of the jobless students 16 to 24 years old. They accounted for 57 percent of 450,000 unemployed students in October 1968. Therefore, their high rate of unemployment heavily influenced the average unemployment rate for all students; whereas the high jobless rate of the comparatively small proportion of young teens not in school had much less effect on the overall rate of the unemployed nonstudents.

Unemployment rates for nonwhites age 16 to 21 are more than double those for white youths. In October 1968, the unemployment rate for white youths was 9 percent, whether they were in or out of school. For nonwhites, the rates were 22 percent for students and 18 percent for nonstudents. These differences in rates have not changed significantly in recent years.

Relatively few unemployed students had jobs before they became unemployed. Only 15 percent of the jobless 16- to 21-year-old students had lost or quit their jobs. All the other unemployed students were new entrants or reentrants, mostly seeking temporary work.

A much higher proportion of the jobless nonstudents than students had been in the labor force before becoming unemployed. Of the 565,000 unemployed nonstudents 16 to 21 years old, nearly half had lost or quit their jobs.

In October 1968, as in past years, the duration of unemployment among young jobseekers was shorter for nonstudents than students. About 33 percent of the out-of-school youth had been looking for work for 5 weeks or more, compared with 42 percent of the students. Among nonwhites, the difference was more pronounced—33 percent of the nonstudents and 52 percent of the students had been seeking jobs for 5 weeks or more.

Collegiate workers

The number of college students 16 to 24 years old (5.6 million in the fall of 1968) was exactly double the 1960 figure. Almost half of the increase occurred from 1964 to 1966, when the large number of youngsters born between 1946–48 became of college entrance age.

The current and expected high rates of college enrollment will make 1965–75 a span of spectacular growth in higher education.[5] This period is marked by changes in the number and type of institutions, changes in the financing of these institutions, and efforts to change the content and quality of curricula, efforts often exacerbated by contemporary events which may or may not be directly related to education.[6]

A corollary of the growth in the size of college enrollments is the growth in the proportion of

Table 5. Selected labor force characteristics of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment, October 1960 and 1968

School enrollment status, type of school, and age	Labor force as percent of civilian population		Full-time workers [1] as percent of total nonagricultural employment		Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force	
	1968	1960	1968	1960	1968	1960
Enrolled in school [2]	38.4	31.8	20.0	25.1	9.1	8.5
Elementary or high school [3]	36.2	30.8	9.1	12.3	12.0	10.5
16 and 17 years	34.4	28.7	4.2	6.5	11.8	10.2
18 and 19 years	44.5	44.2	20.7	30.3	12.9	12.7
College, full-time [2 3]	34.9	25.5	11.7	14.3	6.6	6.8
18 and 19 years	33.5	22.6	8.0	9.2	8.6	7.3
20 and 21 years	35.6	28.9	12.5	18.1	5.5	2.0
22 to 24 years	43.0	32.1	19.4	22.0	3.5	8.8
College, part-time [2]	87.3	90.7	82.3	90.4	4.1	2.5
18 and 19 years	82.3	91.7	69.1	(4)	7.5	3.9
20 to 24 years	88.2	90.7	86.5	93.4	3.3	2.1
Not enrolled in school	70.8	68.9	90.1	93.0	7.5	10.0
16 and 17 years	52.7	64.7	75.4	80.3	19.7	18.6
18 and 19 years	72.4	73.2	87.0	91.3	11.4	14.8
20 and 21 years	71.9	70.4	89.7	94.1	7.4	9.3
22 to 24 years	71.2	66.4	92.7	94.7	4.8	6.2

[1] Full-time workers include persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked full time, and those with a full-time job but not at work.
[2] Includes data not shown separately.
[3] Students attending 12 hours or more of college classes during the average school week were classified as full-time students.
[4] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

college students in the labor force. In October 1968, 41 percent of all college students were in the labor force, a 7½-percentage point increase since 1960. Although the increase was a bit higher for women than men, men continued to have higher participation rates, 45 percent compared with 37 percent among the women. All of the increase in rates occurred among full-time college students. (See table 5.) Rates for part-timers were relatively unchanged at about 90 percent. Because many of them have full-time jobs, they can only spend a few hours a week at school.

With rising college tuitions and increases in regular living expenses during the recent inflationary period, the opportunities provided for a variety of paid work on and off campus undoubtedly enable many students to remain in college on a full-time basis. In October 1968, 7 of 8 students attended college full time (defined as attending 12 hours or more of classes during the average school week). This proportion, which is about the same for men and women, has remained stable throughout this decade.

About 15 percent of all male college students under 25 years old in October 1968 were married. As in other years, their labor force participation rate was much higher than that of the unmarried male collegians—75 percent compared with 40 percent. Family financial responsibilities, older ages, and larger proportions attending school part time account for the higher labor force rates of married college men.

In October 1968, every twelfth college student under 25 years old in the United States was nonwhite. Like white students, 7 of 8 nonwhites attended college classes full time, but proportionately fewer of the nonwhites were men, 42 percent, compared with 60 percent among whites. Relatively fewer nonwhite college students were working in the fall of 1968. The labor force participation rate among nonwhites was 33 percent, among whites 42 percent. The fact that over half of all nonwhite college students attend schools in the South and Southwest, where job opportunities may not be as plentiful as in other regions of the country, may partially account for this difference. Discouragement may also be a factor. With an unemployment rate of 8.5 percent, 1½ times that of the white students, it is evident that nonwhite collegians had more difficulty finding jobs.

Young war veterans

War veterans of the Viet Nam Era[7] who are under 25 years old have a lower median educational level (12.5 years) than nonveterans of comparable age (12.8 years).[8] According to the Veterans Administration, this difference is apparently caused by the interruption of higher educational plans by military service, but this situation may change when the young veterans have had an opportunity to finish their higher education. However, the extent to which men coming out of the Armed Forces will enroll in school to improve their level of education remains to be seen.

Information from this study shows that relatively fewer young veterans were enrolled in school than, for example, those of the post-World War II period. This indicates that nowadays relatively fewer veterans are taking advantage of their "GI Bill" benefits to obtain a higher education. Among men age 20 to 24 in 1947, about 21 percent of the war veterans and 7 percent of the nonveterans were enrolled in school.[9] In October 1968, one-quarter of the 6.2 million men 20 to 24 years old in the civilian population were Viet Nam Era war veterans. About 17 percent were enrolled in school, compared with 35 percent of the nonveterans. Veterans were somewhat more likely than nonveterans to be in special schools, such as trade, business, or art schools, but the proportion among each group was small—5 percent of the veterans and 3 percent of the nonveterans.

In 1968, the percentage of 20- to 24-year-old Viet Nam Era war veterans in school who worked or looked for work (73), was higher than the 48 percent among the nonveteran students. Although data are not available, the higher labor force participation rate of the veterans indicates that the proportion who attended school part time and held jobs was probably greater than that of nonveteran students.

Among young men out of school, whether veterans or nonveterans, 95 percent were in the labor force. However, relatively more veterans were looking for work, 5.8 percent, compared with 4 percent of the nonveterans. □

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FOOTNOTES

[1] Data pertain to civilian noninstitutional population, and are based on information from supplementary questions to the October 1968 monthly survey of the labor force, conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey. The data in this report relate primarily to persons 16 to 24 years old.

This is the tenth in a series of reports on this subject. The most recent was published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 33–38, and reprinted with additional tabular data and explanatory notes as Special Labor Force Report No. 98. Reprints of all articles in the series are available upon request to the Bureau or to any of its regional offices.

[2] Viet Nam Era war veterans are defined as those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States after August 4, 1964.

[3] See Vera C. Perrella and Elizabeth Waldman, "Out-of-School Youth—Two Years Later," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1966, pp. 860–866; reprinted as Special Labor Force Report No. 71.

[4] See Vera C. Perrella, "Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1968," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1969, pp. 36–43.

[5] See data on higher education in *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1976–77* (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education), 1967.

[6] For example, see Clark Kerr, "New Challenges to the College and University," in Kermit Gordon, ed., *Agenda for the Nation* (Washington, Brookings Institution, 1968); see also Jacques Barzun, *The American University* (New York, Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., 1968).

[7] See footnote 2.

[8] See *Educational Attainment of Civilian Male Noninstitutional War Veterans, Post-Korean Conflict Veterans, and Nonveterans in the U.S., March 1967, Related to Income in 1966* (Veterans Administration, Office of Controller, Research Division, 1968).

[9] *Educational Attainment of the Civilian Population: April 1947, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, Series P–20, No. 15 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1948), table 3.

This reprint contains, in addition to the article from the August issue of the *Review*, the following material:

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Explanatory Note

THE ESTIMATES in this report are based on supplementary questions in the October 1968 Current Population Survey conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods and reliability of the data are described briefly in the following sections.[1]

Definitions and explanations

POPULATION COVERAGE. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 50,000 households located in 449 areas in 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The estimates for this report include persons 16 to 34 years of age in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ending October 12, 1968. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. The school enrollment statistics are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in day or night school in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include elementary schools, junior or senior high schools, and colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in special schools not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges, are not included in the enrollment figures. Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study and training courses given directly on the job, are not reported as enrolled in school.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE. A college student is classified as enrolled full time if he was taking 12 hours of classes or more during an average school week, and part time if he was taking fewer hours.

[1] For a more complete description of the methodology, see the Explanatory Note of the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*.

AGE. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

COLOR. The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups—white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes, among others, Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, and Chinese.

EMPLOYED. Employed persons comprise (a) all those who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family and (b) all those who were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or for personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or not, and whether they were seeking other jobs or not.

UNEMPLOYED. Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work and (a) were waiting either to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT. Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of two weeks or more during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the persent period of seeking work.

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Reasons Unemployed Persons Looked for Work. Unemployed persons are classified in the following 6 groups based on the reasons they are jobless: (1) "On layoff" if they expect to be called back to work; (2) "Lost job" if the job loss is permanent (these two groups are considered involuntarily unemployed); (3) "Quit job" if they ended their employment voluntarily; (4) "Left school" if they graduated, quit, or were expelled from school; (5) "wanted temporary work" if they were looking for short-duration work, either full-time or part-time; (6) "Other" includes persons who are looking for work for financial reasons, discharge from the Armed Forces, or for other reasons not included in any of the above groups.

Labor Force. The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed according to the above definitions.

Not in Labor Force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours a week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker. For the employed, the data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two jobs or more are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours in the survey week. The unemployed are grouped according to their latest full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more. The occupation and industry categories in this report are the major groups used in the 1960 Census of Population.

Hours of Work. The statistics on hours of work relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons with more than one job, these figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week.

Full-time and Part-time Workers. Full-time workers are persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually work full time. Part-time workers are persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually work only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually work full or part time. However, in a discussion of work experience during a previous year, part-time workers are those who worked less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Work Experience. A person with work experience is one who worked as a civilian at any time during the year on a full-time or part-time basis.

Weeks Worked. Persons with work experience are classified according to the number of weeks in which they did any work during the year as civilians for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Year-round Full-time Worker. A year-round full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time jobs for 50 weeks or more.

Part-year Worker. A part-year worker is one who worked either full time or part time for 1 to 49 weeks.

Earnings. This is defined as money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment.

Sums of Distribution. Sums of individual items—whether absolute numbers or percentages—may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of civilian noninstitutional population by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be rela-

tively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Tables 1 and 2 show approximations of the standard errors in this survey. They should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the stanrdard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

The following example illustrates their use by applying the appropriate figures from table 1 to the estimate of 7.1 million 16- to 24-year-old men in school in October 1968. The chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have resulted from a complete census is about 100,500. The chances are 19 out of 20 that the census figure would differ by about 201,000.

Table 1. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

[In thousands]

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10	4	4	6	4	6	4
50	9	9	11	9	11	9
100	12	12	16	12	16	12
250	20	17	25	17	25	17
500	30	25	34	25	34	25
1,000	40	35	50	35	50	35
2,500	60	40	75	40	75	40
5,000	85	45	90	.....	90	.....
10,000	115	.....	115	.....	115	.....
20,000	150	.....	125	.....	125	.....
30,000	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,000	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The reliability of an estimated percentage that is based on sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

Table 2. Standard error of percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)											
	75	150	250	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000
1 or 99	.9	.8	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
2 or 98	1.5	1.2	.8	.7	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
5 or 95	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	.7	.5	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	.4	.3	.2	.2	.1
15 or 85	3.4	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.2	.7	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2
20 or 80	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.8	1.4	.8	.7	.7	.4	.3	.2	.2
25 or 75	4.0	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.0	.8	.7	.4	.3	.2	.2
35 or 65	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.1	.8	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2
50	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2

Detailed tables

Table A. Employment status: Civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 34 years old, by fall school enrollment, age, and sex, October 1968

[Numbers in thousands]

Age and sex	Enrolled in school						Not enrolled in school					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed			Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Number	Percent of labor force					Number	Percen of labort force
BOTH SEXES												
Total, 16 to 34 years	14,138	5,882	41.6	5,408	474	8.1	36,807	25,572	69.5	24,381	1,191	4.7
16 to 24 years	12,858	4,942	38.4	4,490	452	9.1	14,971	10,597	70.8	9,802	795	7.5
16 and 17 years	6,555	2,234	34.1	1,975	259	11.6	711	375	52.7	301	74	19.7
18 and 19 years	3,315	1,264	38.1	1,141	123	9.7	3,273	2,369	72.4	2,100	269	11.4
20 to 24 years	2,988	1,444	48.3	1,374	70	4.8	10,987	7,853	71.5	7,401	452	5.8
20 and 21 years	1,893	796	42.0	752	44	5.5	4,168	2,995	71.9	2,774	221	7.4
22 to 24 years	1,095	648	59.2	622	26	4.0	6,819	4,858	71.2	4,627	231	4.8
25 to 34 years	1,280	940	73.4	918	22	2.3	21,836	14,975	68.6	14,579	396	2.6
25 to 29 years	863	634	73.5	615	19	3.0	11,529	7,918	68.7	7,685	233	2.9
30 to 34 years	417	306	73.4	303	3	1.0	10,307	7,057	68.5	6,894	163	2.3
14 and 15 years	7,564	1,225	16.2	1,126	99	8.1	154	40	26.0	33	7	(1)
MEN												
Total, 16 to 34 years	8,016	3,817	47.6	3,525	292	7.6	15,935	15,249	95.7	14,782	467	3.1
16 to 24 years	7,120	3,091	43.4	2,816	275	8.9	5,799	5,313	91.6	4,995	318	6.0
16 and 17 years	3,363	1,325	39.4	1,167	158	11.9	305	217	71.1	184	33	15.2
18 and 19 years	1,891	811	42.9	737	74	9.1	1,242	1,091	87.8	987	104	9.5
20 to 24 years	1,866	955	51.2	912	43	4.5	4,252	4,005	94.2	3,824	181	4.5
20 and 21 years	1,128	497	44.1	470	27	5.4	1,379	1,246	90.4	1,161	85	6.8
22 to 24 years	738	458	62.1	442	16	3.5	2,873	2,759	96.0	2,663	96	3.5
25 to 34 years	896	726	81.0	709	17	2.3	10,136	9,936	98.0	9,787	149	1.5
25 to 29 years	639	500	78.2	484	16	3.2	5,274	5,169	98.0	5,073	96	1.9
30 to 34 years	257	226	87.9	225	1	.4	4,862	4,767	98.0	4,714	53	1.1
14 and 15 years	3,837	717	18.7	641	76	10.6	71	23	(1)	17	6	(1)
WOMEN												
Total, 16 to 34 years	6,122	2,065	33.7	1,883	182	8.8	20,872	10,323	49.5	9,599	724	7.0
16 to 24 years	5,738	1,851	32.3	1,674	177	9.6	9,172	5,284	57.6	4,807	477	9.0
16 and 17 years	3,192	909	28.5	808	101	11.1	406	158	38.9	117	41	25.9
18 and 19 years	1,424	453	31.8	404	49	10.8	2,031	1,278	62.9	1,113	165	12.9
20 to 24 years	1,122	489	43.6	462	27	5.5	6,735	3,848	57.1	3,577	271	7.0
20 and 21 years	765	299	39.1	282	17	5.7	2,789	1,749	62.7	1,613	136	7.8
22 to 24 years	357	190	53.2	180	10	5.3	3,946	2,099	53.2	1,964	135	6.4
25 to 34 years	384	214	55.7	209	5	2.3	11,700	5,039	43.1	4,792	247	4.9
25 to 29 years	224	134	59.8	131	3	2.2	6,255	2,749	[illegible]	2,612	137	5.0
30 to 34 years	160	80	50.0	78	2	2.5	5,445	2,290	[illegible]	2,180	110	4.8
14 and 15 years	3,727	508	13.6	485	23	4.5	83	17	20.5	16	1	(1)

(1) Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B. Employment status by type of school: Civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 34 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, and by type of industry employment and full-time or part-time status, October 1968

[Numbers in thousands]

School enrollment status, type of school, age, and sex	Population	Labor force										
		Total		Employed							Unemployed	
				Total				Percent distribution of nonagricultural employment by full-time or part-time status [1]				
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent distribution by type of industry						Number	Percent of labor force
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagriculture	Total	Full-time [1]	Part-time [1]		
MEN												
Enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years	8,016	3,817	47.6	3,525	100.0	5.8	94.2	100.0	35.2	64.8	292	7.6
Elementary or high school	3,895	1,679	43.1	1,493	100.0	10.6	89.4	100.0	14.8	85.2	186	11.1
16 and 17 years	3,230	1,289	39.9	1,132	100.0	11.6	88.4	100.0	5.8	94.2	157	12.2
18 and 19 years	535	274	51.2	248	100.0	8.9	91.1	100.0	19.9	80.1	26	9.5
College, full time [2]	3,257	1,305	40.1	1,217	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	18.8	81.2	88	6.7
16 to 19 years	1,427	518	36.3	471	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	11.3	88.7	47	9.1
20 to 24 years	1,506	623	41.4	594	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	17.9	82.1	29	4.7
20 and 21 years	1,008	388	38.5	367	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	15.4	84.6	21	5.4
22 to 24 years	498	235	47.2	227	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	22.0	78.0	8	3.4
25 to 34 years	324	164	50.6	152	100.0	.7	99.3	100.0	43.7	56.3	12	7.3
College, part time	864	833	96.4	815	100.0	.2	99.8	100.0	92.1	7.9	18	2.2
20 to 24 years	287	272	94.8	261	100.0	.8	99.2	100.0	89.6	10.4	11	4.0
20 and 21 years	84	77	91.7	73	[3]			[3]			4	5.2
22 to 24 years	203	195	96.1	188	100.0	.5	99.5	100.0	90.4	9.6	7	3.6
25 to 34 years	515	506	98.3	501	100.0		100.0	100.0	97.0	3.0	5	1.0
Not enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years	15,935	15,249	95.7	14,782	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	96.4	3.6	467	3.1
16 and 17 years	305	217	71.1	184	100.0	14.1	85.9	100.0	72.2	27.8	33	15.2
18 and 19 years	1,242	1,091	87.8	987	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	88.6	11.4	104	9.5
20 to 24 years	4,252	4,005	94.2	3,824	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	96.0	4.0	181	4.5
25 to 34 years	10,136	9,936	98.0	9,787	100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	149	1.5
WOMEN												
Enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years	6,122	2,065	33.7	1,883	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	23.3	76.7	182	8.8
Elementary or high school	3,444	1,017	29.5	887	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	7.2	92.8	130	12.8
16 and 17 years	3,044	869	28.5	772	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	2.2	97.8	97	11.2
18 and 19 years	280	89	31.8	68	[3]			[3]			21	23.6
College, full time [2]	2,096	609	29.1	571	100.0	.4	99.6	100.0	5.1	94.9	38	6.2
16 to 19 years	1,024	333	27.7	308	100.0	.6	99.4	100.0	3.9	96.1	25	7.5
College, part time	582	439	75.4	425	100.0	.7	99.3	100.0	80.6	19.4	14	3.2
20 to 24 years	256	207	80.9	202	100.0	.5	99.5	100.0	82.6	17.4	5	2.4
25 to 34 years	238	161	67.6	159	100.0		100.0	100.0	81.8	18.2	2	1.2
Not enrolled in school, 16 to 34 years	20,872	10,323	49.5	9,599	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	81.8	18.2	724	7.0
16 and 17 years	406	158	38.9	117	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	81.2	18.8	41	25.9
18 and 19 years	2,031	1,278	62.9	1,113	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	85.7	14.3	165	12.9
20 to 24 years	6,735	3,848	57.1	3,577	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	87.0	12.9	271	7.0
25 to 34 years	11,700	5,039	43.1	4,792	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	76.9	23.1	247	4.9

[1] Full-time workers include persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked full time. Part-time workers include persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually worked only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually worked full or part time.

[2] Students attending 12 hours or more of college classes during the average school week were classified as full-time students.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table C. Labor force status by color: Civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1968

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, and color	Enrolled in school						Not enrolled in school					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
WHITE												
Both Sexes												
Total, 16 to 24 years	11,346	4,485	39.5	4,127	358	8.0	12,889	9,106	70.6	8,527	579	6.4
16 to 21 years	10,340	3,887	37.6	3,552	335	8.6	6,944	4,913	70.8	4,497	416	8.5
16 and 17 years	5,703	2,030	35.6	1,830	200	9.9	581	323	55.6	271	52	16.1
18 and 19 years	2,896	1,117	38.6	1,022	95	8.5	2,796	2,036	72.8	1,843	193	9.5
20 and 21 years	1,741	740	42.5	700	40	5.4	3,567	2,554	71.6	2,383	171	6.7
22 to 24 years	1,006	598	59.4	575	23	3.8	5,945	4,193	70.5	4,030	163	3.9
Men												
Total, 16 to 24 years	6,341	2,838	44.8	2,614	224	7.9	4,926	4,531	92.0	4,312	219	4.8
16 to 21 years	5,643	2,404	42.6	2,196	208	8.7	2,440	2,143	87.8	1,989	154	7.2
16 and 17 years	2,932	1,205	41.1	1,083	122	10.1	251	187	74.5	165	22	11.8
18 and 19 years	1,664	726	43.6	665	61	8.4	1,046	921	88.0	851	70	7.6
20 and 21 years	1,047	473	45.2	448	25	5.3	1,143	1,035	90.6	973	62	6.0
22 to 24 years	698	434	62.2	418	16	3.7	2,486	2,388	96.1	2,323	65	2.7
Women												
Total, 16 to 24 years	5,005	1,647	32.9	1,513	134	8.1	7,963	4,575	57.5	4,215	360	7.9
16 to 21 years	4,697	1,483	31.6	1,356	127	8.6	4,504	2,770	61.5	2,508	262	9.5
16 and 17 years	2,771	825	29.8	747	78	9.5	330	136	41.2	106	30	22.1
18 and 19 years	1,232	391	31.7	357	34	8.7	1,750	1,115	63.7	992	123	11.0
20 and 21 years	694	267	38.5	252	15	5.6	2,424	1,519	62.7	1,410	109	7.2
22 to 24 years	308	164	53.2	157	7	4.3	3,459	1,805	52.2	1,707	98	5.4
NONWHITE												
Both Sexes												
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,512	457	30.2	363	94	20.6	2,082	1,491	71.6	1,275	216	14.5
16 to 21 years	1,423	407	28.6	316	91	22.4	1,208	826	68.4	678	148	17.9
16 and 17 years	852	204	23.9	145	59	28.9	130	52	40.0	30	22	(1)
18 and 19 years	419	147	35.1	119	28	19.0	477	333	69.8	257	76	22.8
20 and 21 years	152	56	36.8	52	4	(1)	601	441	73.4	391	50	11.3
22 to 24 years	89	50	56.2	47	3	(1)	874	665	76.1	597	68	10.2
Men												
Total, 16 to 24 years	779	253	32.5	202	51	20.2	873	782	89.6	683	99	12.7
16 to 21 years	739	229	31.0	178	51	22.3	486	411	84.6	343	68	16.5
16 and 17 years	431	120	27.8	84	36	30.0	54	30	(1)	19	11	(1)
18 and 19 years	227	85	37.4	72	13	15.3	196	170	86.7	136	34	20.0
20 and 21 years	81	24	29.6	22	2	(1)	236	211	89.4	188	23	10.9
22 to 24 years	40	24	(1)	24	----------	----------	387	371	95.9	340	31	8.4
Women												
Total, 16 to 24 years	733	204	27.8	161	43	21.1	1,209	709	58.6	592	117	16.5
16 to 21 years	684	178	26.0	138	40	22.5	722	415	57.5	335	80	19.3
16 and 17 years	421	84	20.0	61	23	27.4	76	22	28.9	11	11	(1)
18 and 19 years	192	62	32.3	47	15	(1)	281	163	58.0	121	42	25.8
20 and 21 years	71	32	(1)	30	2	(1)	365	230	63.0	203	27	11.7
22 to 24 years	49	26	(1)	23	3	(1)	487	294	60.4	257	37	12.6

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table D. Hours of work in nonagricultural industries: Persons 16 to 24 years old at work during survey week by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Hours of work and sex	Enrolled in school				Not enrolled in school			
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES								
Total: Number (thousands)	4,255	1,813	1,087	1,355	9,439	270	2,005	7,164
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	81.6	95.5	84.8	60.0	16.0	30.5	19.2	14.6
1 to 14 hours	37.1	50.7	32.9	21.9	2.9	5.6	3.5	2.6
15 to 21 hours	29.2	31.3	33.5	22.7	3.5	8.2	4.9	2.9
22 to 34 hours	15.4	13.5	18.4	15.4	9.7	16.7	10.9	9.1
35 to 39 hours	3.6	2.2	3.6	5.5	8.5	8.2	9.0	8.4
40 hours	10.0	1.4	8.7	22.8	46.7	33.5	47.8	46.8
41 hours and over	4.8	.9	2.9	11.7	28.8	27.9	24.1	30.2
Average hours	20	15	20	27	40	38	39	41
MEN								
Total: Number (thousands)	2,615	1,034	687	894	4,700	158	907	3,635
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	80.1	94.1	84.9	60.0	11.5	32.3	16.2	9.4
1 to 14 hours	32.2	42.7	30.4	21.3	1.6	8.2	2.7	1.0
15 to 21 hours	30.9	35.5	33.4	23.7	2.7	10.1	5.5	1.7
22 to 34 hours	16.9	15.9	21.1	15.1	7.2	13.9	7.9	6.7
35 to 39 hours	3.8	3.2	3.3	5.0	4.3	8.2	5.3	3.9
40 hours	9.8	1.4	8.C	21.2	42.7	28.5	41.7	43.5
41 hours and over	6.2	1.3	3.9	13.8	41.5	31.0	36.8	43.1
Average hours	21	16	21	27	43	37	41	44
WOMEN								
Total: Number (thousands)	1,640	779	400	461	4,739	112	1,098	3,529
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	84.0	97.5	84.7	60.0	20.6	27.9	21.6	20.0
1 to 14 hours	44.8	61.3	37.0	23.1	4.1	1.8	4.0	4.3
15 to 21 hours	26.4	25.8	33.7	20.9	4.3	5.4	4.3	4.2
22 to 34 hours	12.8	10.4	14.0	16.0	12.1	20.7	13.2	11.5
35 to 39 hours	3.3	.9	4.1	6.6	12.6	8.1	11.9	13.0
40 hours	10.3	1.4	9.9	25.9	50.6	40.5	52.6	50.3
41 hours and over	2.5	.3	1.2	7.5	16.2	23.4	13.9	16.7
Average hours	18	13	19	27	37	39	37	38

Table E. Major occupation group: Employed persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Major occupation group and sex	Enrolled in school					Not enrolled in school			
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	14 and 15 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number (thousands)	4,490	1,975	1,141	1,374	1,126	9,802	301	2,100	7,401
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11.2	1.8	5.5	29.5	1.0	10.3	3.0	3.5	12.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	1.2	.3	1.1	2.8	.1	3.5	.3	.8	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers	20.5	14.6	24.1	26.0	2.4	27.9	17.9	31.3	27.4
Sales workers	9.6	10.7	11.7	6.1	17.8	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.8	2.3	3.9	5.7	.7	9.3	5.6	7.2	10.0
Operatives and kindred workers	12.2	11.7	15.2	10.5	4.2	23.7	22.3	26.4	23.0
Private household workers	5.9	11.3	2.7	.9	33.7	1.6	7.3	1.6	1.3
Service workers, except private household	18.0	22.4	18.9	10.9	11.6	9.8	13.3	11.2	9.3
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.9	17.3	12.9				17.3	9.3	5.0
Farmers and farm managers	.2	(1)	.3	.2	.1	.7	.3	.1	.9
Farm laborers and foremen	4.5	7.4	3.8	.9	13.3	2.4	8.3	4.0	1.7
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	2,816	1,167	737	912	641	4,995	184	987	3,824
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11.4	2.0	6.1	27.8	.8	9.3	2.7	3.4	11.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	1.6	.3	.7	3.8	.2	5.3		.8	6.7
Clerical and kindred workers	11.9	7.9	12.5	16.7	1.4	8.1	10.3	7.9	8.1
Sales workers	8.3	8.4	10.7	6.1	28.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	4.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5.7	3.6	5.6	8.4	1.2	17.6	9.2	14.4	18.9
Operatives and kindred workers	17.7	17.4	21.3	15.1	6.2	32.8	23.9	37.4	32.0
Private household workers	.4	.9		.1	3.9	(1)		.1	
Service workers, except private household	16.4	20.6	17.2	10.4	12.3	5.5	10.9	6.8	4.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	20.1	28.4	19.7	9.9	25.7	11.9	27.7	19.7	9.2
Farmers and farm managers	.2	.1	.4	.3	.2	1.4	.5	.3	1.7
Farm laborers and foremen	6.3	10.5	5.8	1.2	19.5	3.7	12.0	7.1	2.5
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	1,674	808	404	462	485	4,807	117	1,113	3,577
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	10.8	1.5	4.5	32.7	1.2	11.4	3.4	3.6	14.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.7	.1	1.7	.6		1.7	.9	.7	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	34.9	24.3	45.3	44.4	3.7	48.5	29.9	52.0	48.1
Sales workers	11.7	14.1	13.4	6.1	3.5	4.6	6.8	6.7	3.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	.5	.5	1.0	.2		.6		.9	.5
Operatives and kindred workers	3.0	3.6	4.0	1.3	1.4	14.3	19.7	16.6	13.4
Private household workers	15.3	26.5	7.7	2.4	73.0	3.1	18.8	2.9	2.7
Service workers, except private household	20.7	25.1	22.0	11.9	10.7	14.2	17.1	15.1	13.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	.8	1.4	.5	.2	1.2	.4	.9	.1	.5
Farmers and farm managers									.1
Farm laborers and foremen	1.5	3.0		.2	5.2	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.0

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table F. Major occupation group: Employed persons 16 to 21 years old not enrolled in school, by age, sex, and color, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Major occupation group and sex	16 to 21 years			16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years
	Total	White	Nonwhite			
MEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	2,332	1,989	343	184	987	1,161
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	18.3	18.6	16.6	16.3	14.3	22.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.5	4.3	5.5	2.7	3.4	5.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.7	3.0	1.2	----	.8	4.8
Clerical and kindred workers	8.4	8.1	9.6	10.9	7.9	8.4
Sales workers	2.7	3.1	.3	2.7	2.1	3.1
Blue-collar workers	68.0	68.7	63.6	59.8	71.4	66.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	15.3	16.7	7.3	9.2	14.4	17.1
Operatives and kindred workers	36.0	36.3	34.1	23.4	37.4	36.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	16.7	15.7	22.2	27.2	19.7	12.5
Service workers	6.6	5.7	12.2	11.4	6.9	5.7
Private household workers	(1)	(1)	----	----	.1	----
Service workers, except private households	6.6	5.6	12.2	11.4	6.8	5.7
Farmers and farm managers, laborers, and foremen	7.1	7.0	7.6	12.5	7.4	6.0
WOMEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	2,843	2,508	335	117	1,113	1,613
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	63.4	65.9	44.2	41.0	63.1	65.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5.7	5.9	4.2	3.4	3.6	7.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.9	1.0	.6	.9	.7	1.1
Clerical and kindred workers	51.4	53.3	37.3	29.9	52.0	52.6
Sales workers	5.3	5.7	2.1	6.8	6.7	4.2
Blue-collar workers	15.9	15.1	22.1	20.5	17.6	14.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.6	.6	.6	----	.9	.4
Operatives and kindred workers	15.0	14.2	20.9	19.7	16.6	13.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	.4	.3	.6	.9	.1	.5
Service workers	19.6	17.9	32.2	35.9	18.0	19.5
Private household workers	3.8	3.2	8.4	18.8	2.9	3.3
Service workers, except private household	15.8	14.7	23.9	17.1	15.1	16.2
Farmers and farm managers, laborers, and foremen	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.3	9

(1) Less than 0.05 percent.

Table G. Major industry group and class of worker: Employed persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, age, and sex, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Major industry group, class of worker, and sex	Enrolled in school					Not enrolled in school			
	Total 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	14 and 15 years	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number (thousands)	4,490	1,975	1,141	1,374	1,126	9,802	301	2,100	7,401
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	5.2	8.0	4.7	1.4	13.8	3.6	9.7	4.4	3.2
Wage and salary workers	3.1	4.5	3.3	1.1	6.9	2.3	7.1	3.4	1.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.0	3.5	1.4	.3	6.9	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.4
Nonagricultural industries	94.8	92.0	95.3	98.6	86.2	96.4	90.3	95.6	96.8
Wage and salary workers	93.3	89.7	94.6	97.5	80.1	94.7	89.3	94.8	94.9
Mining	.2	(1)	.3	.2		.6	.6	.5	.6
Construction	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.7	5.8	8.4	5.5	5.8
Manufacturing	10.3	5.4	10.6	17.1	11.6	30.1	21.4	30.6	30.4
Durable goods	5.4	1.5	5.3	11.0	.2	17.9	8.1	16.9	18.6
Nondurable goods	4.9	3.9	5.3	6.1	11.5	12.2	13.3	13.7	11.8
Transportation and public utilities	3.0	1.9	2.7	5.1	.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	36.6	45.8	42.5	18.1	13.5	18.2	23.0	23.5	16.4
Service and finance	38.4	33.8	35.0	48.2	52.4	29.2	28.5	25.4	30.4
Private household	7.5	14.0	3.4	1.3	44.4	1.7	9.1	1.8	1.4
Educational services	14.0	4.3	15.3	27.1	1.9	5.8	1.3	2.7	6.9
Other services and finance	16.9	15.4	16.3	19.7	6.1	21.7	18.1	21.0	22.1
Public administration	2.6	1.4	1.6	5.3	.3	4.0	1.0	2.8	4.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.5	2.2	.8	1.1	6.0	1.7	1.0	.8	1.9
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	2,816	1,167	737	912	641	4,995	184	987	3,824
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	7.1	11.2	6.7	2.0	20.2	5.8	13.8	7.8	4.9
Wage and salary workers	4.2	5.9	4.6	1.5	10.1	3.6	10.6	5.8	2.7
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.9	5.3	2.2	.4	10.1	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.1
Nonagricultural industries	92.9	88.8	93.3	98.0	79.8	94.2	86.2	92.2	95.1
Wage and salary workers	90.8	85.6	92.0	96.6	70.5	92.8	85.7	91.6	93.4
Mining	.2	.1	.4	.2		1.0	1.1	1.0	.9
Construction	3.5	2.4	3.1	5.2	3.0	10.9	12.7	11.4	10.7
Manufacturing	13.6	7.2	13.1	22.5	19.9	37.6	20.6	37.2	38.5
Durable goods	7.4	2.0	7.0	14.8	.3	24.7	9.5	23.2	25.9
Nondurable goods	6.2	5.2	6.1	7.7	19.6	12.8	11.1	14.1	12.6
Transportation and public utilities	3.5	2.4	3.0	5.4	1.1	6.8	9.0	5.3	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	39.6	50.4	47.6	19.2	17.4	19.0	23.3	23.8	17.5
Service and finance	27.7	21.8	23.2	38.9	28.6	14.2	18.5	11.8	14.6
Private household	2.6	5.1	.7	.8	20.7	.3	2.6	.6	.1
Educational services	10.3	2.8	8.5	21.5	1.9	2.8	.5	1.3	3.3
Other services and finance	14.8	13.9	14.0	16.6	6.1	11.1	15.3	9.9	11.2
Public administration	2.7	1.3	1.6	5.2	.5	3.4	.5	1.1	4.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.4	9.3	1.4	.5	.6	1.7
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	1,674	808	404	462	485	4,807	117	1,113	3,577
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2.0	3.5	1.0	.2	5.6	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.3
Wage and salary workers	1.5	2.4	1.0	.2	2.8	.9	1.7	1.3	.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	.5	1.1			2.8	.5	1.7	.2	.5
Nonagricultural industries	98.0	96.5	99.0	99.8	94.4	98.6	96.7	98.5	98.7
Wage and salary workers	97.5	95.7	99.0	99.4	92.6	96.7	95.0	97.5	96.5
Mining	.1			.2		.2			.2
Construction	.1	.1		.2		.6	1.7	.4	.7
Manufacturing	4.6	2.8	6.2	6.5	1.0	22.5	22.5	24.9	21.7
Durable goods	1.9	.7	2.4	3.7		10.8	5.8	11.5	10.8
Nondurable goods	2.7	2.0	3.8	2.8	1.0	11.6	16.7	13.4	10.9
Transportation and public utilities	2.2	1.1	2.1	4.3		6.6	2.5	7.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	31.5	39.2	33.3	15.9	8.4	17.3	22.5	23.2	15.3
Service and finance	56.4	51.1	55.7	66.6	83.0	44.9	44.2	37.1	47.3
Private household	15.7	26.9	8.1	2.4	74.8	3.2	19.2	2.9	2.8
Educational services	20.3	6.6	27.4	38.4	2.0	8.9	2.5	3.8	10.7
Other services and finance	20.5	17.6	20.2	25.9	6.2	32.7	22.5	30.4	33.8
Public administration	2.6	1.4	1.7	5.6	.2	4.7	1.7	4.3	4.9
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	.5	.8		.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.2

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table H. Major industry group and class of worker: Employed persons 16 to 21 years old, not enrolled in school by age, sex, and color, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Major industry group, class of worker, and sex	16 to 21 years			16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years
	Total	White	Nonwhite			
MEN						
All industry groups: Number (thousands)	2,332	1,989	343	184	987	1,161
All industry groups: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	7.8	7.9	7.3	13.8	7.8	6.8
Nonagricultural industries	92.2	92.1	92.7	86.2	92.2	93.2
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.2
Construction	12.7	14.1	5.1	14.7	12.4	12.7
Manufacturing	39.8	39.0	44.4	23.9	40.4	41.8
Wholesale and retail trade	23.5	24.7	16.9	27.0	25.8	21.2
Service industries	13.5	12.1	21.1	21.5	12.8	12.9
All other industries [1]	9.7	9.3	11.8	12.3	8.0	10.7
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	.7	.8	.6	.6	.7	.8
WOMEN						
All industry groups: Number (thousands)	2,843	2,508	335	117	1,113	1,613
All industry groups: Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.2
Nonagricultural industries	98.6	98.6	98.6	96.7	98.5	98.8
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.9	98.0
Manufacturing	23.7	23.6	24.9	23.3	25.3	22.6
Wholesale and retail trade	19.6	20.3	14.9	23.3	23.6	16.6
Service industries	42.5	42.5	42.7	45.7	37.6	45.8
All other industries [2]	12.5	12.0	16.1	6.0	12.5	13.0
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.0

[1] Includes forestry and fisheries, mining, transportation and public utilities, and public administration.

[2] Includes forestry and fisheries, construction, transportation and public utilities, and public administration.

Table. I. Major occupation group of unemployed persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment, age, and sex, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Major occupation group and sex	Enrolled			Not enrolled					
	Total 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	Total 16 to 24 years	16 to 21 years				22 to 24 years
					Total	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number (thousands)	452	259	193	795	564	74	269	221	231
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	19.8	11.9	31.7	26.0	20.4		14.9	29.2	39.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.2	1.0	9.1	3.6	2.3		1.4	4.2	6.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.4		1.0	1.8	.7			1.3	4.5
Clerical and kindred workers	9.8	6.4	14.9	15.3	14.0		10.6	21.2	18.6
Sales workers	5.4	4.5	6.7	5.3	3.5		2.8	2.5	9.7
Blue-collar workers	28.5	22.8	37.0	30.9	30.1		33.3	32.6	32.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2.5	1.3	4.3	3.0	3.3		3.2	3.8	2.4
Operatives and kindred workers	11.7	7.1	18.7	19.1	18.6		21.3	20.3	20.2
Laborers	14.2	14.4	13.9	8.8	8.2		8.9	8.5	10.1
Service workers	10.8	11.2	10.1	20.8	22.4		21.6	23.7	17.0
Private household	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.6	2.6		2.5	2.1	2.4
Other service workers	9.6	9.9	9.1	18.2	19.7		19.1	21.6	14.6
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	4.4	6.1	1.9	1.6	2.1		3.2	.4	.4
No previous work experience	36.5	48.1	19.2	20.7	25.0		27.0	14.0	10.1
MEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	275	158	117	318	222	33	104	85	96
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	16.3	9.6	26.2	14.2	9.5		7.1	15.6	25.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.8	.5	11.1	2.7	.8		.9	1.1	7.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.6		1.6	2.4	.4				7.2
Clerical and kindred workers	6.4	4.3	9.5	5.6	6.2		5.3	10.0	4.1
Sales workers	4.5	4.8	4.0	3.5	2.1		.9	4.4	7.2
Blue-collar workers	42.8	36.4	52.4	52.5	51.2		58.4	55.6	55.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.8	2.1	6.3	7.7	8.3		8.0	10.0	6.2
Operatives and kindred workers	15.7	10.7	23.0	23.9	23.6		30.1	23.3	24.7
Laborers	23.3	23.5	23.0	20.9	19.4		20.4	22.2	24.7
Service workers	8.0	8.0	7.9	13.9	15.7		15.0	12.2	9.3
Private household									
Other service workers	8.0	8.0	7.9	13.9	15.7		15.0	12.2	9.3
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	5.8	8.0	2.4	2.9	3.7		4.4	1.1	1.0
No previous work experience	27.2	38.0	11.1	16.5	19.8		15.0	15.6	8.2
WOMEN									
Total: Number (thousands)	177	101	76	477	342	41	165	136	135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	25.1	15.2	40.2	33.7	27.6		20.1	37.7	48.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.4	1.6	6.1	4.3	3.3		1.8	6.2	6.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm				1.4	.8			2.1	2.7
Clerical and kindred workers	15.0	9.6	23.2	21.7	19.1		14.2	28.1	28.0
Sales workers	6.8	4.0	11.0	6.4	4.4		4.1	1.4	11.3
Blue-collar workers	6.8	2.4	13.4	16.7	16.1		16.6	18.5	18.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.5		1.2						
Operatives and kindred workers	5.8	1.6	12.2	15.9	15.3		15.4	18.5	17.3
Laborers	.5	.8		.8	.8		1.2		.7
Service workers	15.0	16.0	13.4	25.4	26.8		26.0	30.8	22.0
Private household	2.9	3.2	2.4	4.3	4.4		4.1	3.4	4.0
Other service workers	12.1	12.8	11.0	21.1	22.4		21.9	27.4	18.0
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	2.4	3.2	1.2	.8	1.1		2.4		
No previous work experience	50.7	63.2	31.7	23.4	28.4		34.9	13.0	11.3

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Note: The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more.

Table J. Major occupation group of unemployed persons 16 to 21 years old, by school enrollment, color, and sex, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Major occupation group and sex	Enrolled in school			Not enrolled in school		
	Total 16 to 21 years	White	Nonwhite	Total, 16 to 21 years	White	Nonwhite
BOTH SEXES						
Total: Number (thousands)	426	335	91	564	416	148
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	18.7	20.0	13.7	20.4	24.0	9.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.9	4.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.4	.5	-	.7	.9	-
Clerical and kindred workers	8.7	8.5	9.8	14.0	16.1	7.4
Sales workers	5.7	6.7	2.0	3.5	4.6	-
Blue-collar workers	28.3	29.5	23.5	30.1	29.6	31.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2.4	2.6	2.0	3.3	3.7	2.0
Operatives and kindred workers	11.0	11.3	9.8	18.6	18.7	18.1
Laborers	14.8	15.6	11.8	8.2	7.2	11.4
Service workers	10.6	9.0	16.7	22.4	19.2	32.2
Private household	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.6	2.2	4.0
Other service workers	9.3	7.7	15.7	19.7	17.0	28.2
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	4.7	5.4	2.0	2.1	1.7	3.4
No previous work experience	37.8	36.2	44.1	25.0	25.5	23.5
MEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	259	208	51	222	154	68
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	(1)
White-collar workers	14.5	15.8	-	9.5	12.5	-
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.1	5.0	-	.8	1.1	-
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.7	.8	-	.4	.6	-
Clerical and kindred workers	5.1	4.6	-	6.2	8.0	-
Sales workers	4.7	5.4	-	2.1	2.8	-
Blue-collar workers	43.2	44.0	-	51.2	50.6	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4.1	4.1	-	8.3	9.7	-
Operatives and kindred workers	14.9	14.5	-	23.6	22.7	-
Laborers	24.3	25.3	-	19.4	18.2	-
Service workers	8.4	7.1	-	15.7	10.2	-
Private household	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service workers	8.4	7.1	-	15.7	10.2	-
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	6.1	7.1	-	3.7	2.8	-
No previous work experience	27.7	26.1	-	19.8	23.9	-
WOMEN						
Total: Number (thousands)	167	127	40	342	262	80
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	25.0	26.8	-	27.6	31.1	15.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.6	3.4	-	3.3	3.2	3.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	-	-	-	.8	1.1	-
Clerical and kindred workers	14.3	14.8	-	19.1	21.2	12.0
Sales workers	7.1	8.7	-	4.4	5.7	-
Blue-collar workers	5.6	6.0	-	16.1	16.6	14.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5.1	6.0	-	15.3	16.3	12.0
Operatives and kindred workers	.5	-	-	.8	.4	2.4
Laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers	13.8	12.1	-	26.8	24.7	33.7
Private household	3.1	3.4	-	4.4	3.5	7.2
Other service workers	10.7	8.7	-	22.4	21.2	26.5
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and foremen	2.6	2.7	-	1.1	1.1	1.2
No previous work experience	53.1	52.3	-	28.4	26.5	34.9

(1) Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table K. Duration of unemployment of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment, age, sex, and color, October 1968

[Percent distribution]

Weeks unemployed and sex	Enrolled					Not enrolled							
	16 to 24 years			16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	16 to 24 years			16 to 21 years				22 to 24 years
	Total	White	Non-white			Total	White	Non-white	Total	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	
BOTH SEXES													
Total: Number (thousands)	452	358	94	259	193	795	579	216	564	74	269	221	231
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 4 weeks	58.0	60.5	48.1	53.8	64.3	67.4	67.5	67.4	68.2	----------	67.0	71.5	65.7
5 to 10 weeks	32.4	31.3	36.8	35.4	28.0	17.3	18.3	14.5	16.3	----------	15.6	14.9	19.8
11 to 14 weeks	2.9	2.2	5.7	1.9	4.3	5.4	4.9	6.8	5.8	----------	4.6	6.4	4.4
15 weeks and over	6.7	6.0	9.4	8.9	3.4	9.8	9.3	11.3	9.7	----------	12.8	7.2	10.1
15 to 25 weeks	5.6	4.6	9.4	8.0	1.9	5.9	5.1	8.1	6.8	----------	9.2	5.1	3.6
26 weeks and over	1.2	1.4	----------	1.0	1.4	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.0	----------	3.5	2.1	6.5
MEN													
Total: Number (thousands)	275	224	51	158	117	318	219	99	222	33	104	85	96
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 4 weeks	60.6	62.5	----------	55.9	67.7	70.7	69.2	74.5	73.4	----------	69.9	77.8	63.9
5 to 10 weeks	31.7	31.3	----------	34.6	27.6	15.4	16.7	12.2	14.5	----------	17.7	11.1	17.5
11 to 14 weeks	1.9	1.5	----------	1.1	3.1	4.4	3.7	6.1	4.1	----------	3.5	5.6	5.2
15 weeks and over	5.7	4.6	----------	8.5	1.6	9.5	10.4	7.1	7.9	----------	8.8	5.6	13.4
15 to 25 weeks	4.4	3.1	----------	7.4	----------	5.0	5.4	4.1	4.6	----------	6.2	3.3	6.2
26 weeks and over	1.3	1.5	----------	1.1	1.6	4.4	5.0	3.1	3.3	----------	2.7	2.2	7.2
WOMEN													
Total: Number (thousands)	177	134	43	101	76	477	360	117	342	41	165	136	135
Percent	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 4 weeks	53.9	57.1	----------	50.8	58.8	65.3	66.4	61.8	64.7	----------	65.1	67.6	66.9
5 to 10 weeks	33.5	31.4	----------	36.5	28.8	18.6	19.3	16.3	17.5	----------	14.2	17.2	21.2
11 to 14 weeks	4.4	3.2	----------	3.2	6.2	6.0	5.6	7.3	6.8	----------	5.3	6.9	4.0
15 weeks and over	8.3	8.3	----------	9.5	6.2	10.1	8.7	14.6	11.0	----------	15.4	8.3	7.9
15 to 25 weeks	7.3	7.1	----------	8.7	5.0	6.4	4.8	11.4	8.2	----------	11.2	6.2	2.0
26 weeks and over	1.0	1.3	----------	.8	1.2	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.7	----------	4.1	2.1	6.0

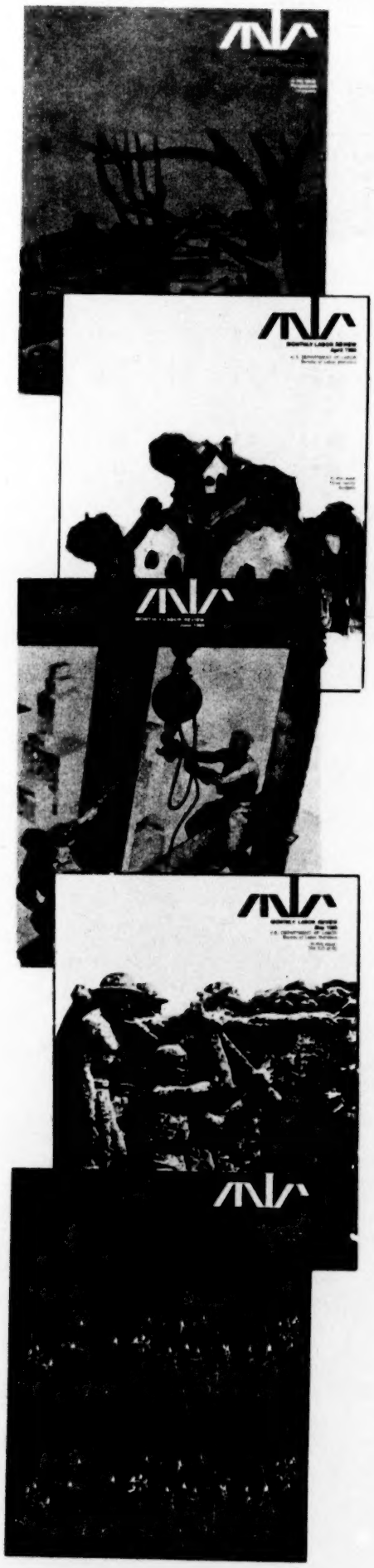
[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

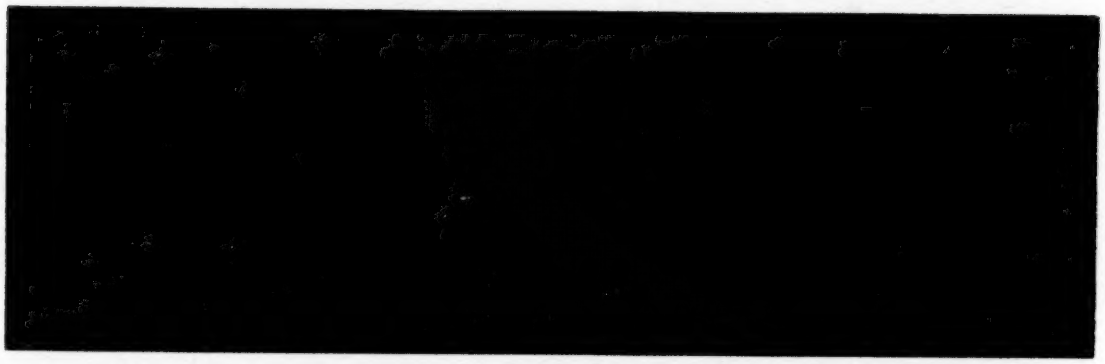
Table L. Reasons unemployed youths 16 to 21 years old were looking for work, by sex, color, and school enrollment, October 1968

Color and sex	Enrolled						Not enrolled							
	Total		Lost job	Quit job	Wanted temporary work	Other [1]	Total		On layoff	Lost job	Quit job	Wanted temporary work	Left school	Other [1]
	Number (thousands)	Percent					Number (thousands)	Percent						
BOTH SEXES														
Total	426	100.0	8.3	7.5	46.9	37.3	564	100.0	6.1	18.3	22.4	9.2	19.7	24.3
White	335	100.0	7.4	7.7	49.2	35.7	416	100.0	5.9	15.7	24.8	7.4	20.3	25.9
Nonwhite	91	100.0	11.9	6.9	37.6	43.6	148	100.0	6.7	26.2	14.8	14.8	18.1	19.5
MEN														
Total	259	100.0	10.7	7.7	44.6	36.9	222	100.0	7.0	23.6	28.1	3.3	19.8	18.2
White	208	100.0	9.1	7.4	47.7	35.8	154	100.0	5.7	18.7	30.1	1.7	22.2	21.6
Nonwhite	51	[2]					68	[2]						
WOMEN														
Total	167	100.0	4.6	7.2	50.3	37.9	342	100.0	5.5	14.8	18.6	13.1	19.7	28.4
White	127	100.0	4.7	8.1	51.7	35.6	262	100.0	6.0	13.8	21.6	11.0	19.1	28.6
Nonwhite	40	[2]					80	100.0	3.6	18.1	8.4	20.5	21.7	27.7

[1] Includes, among others, financial reasons and discharge from Armed Forces.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.





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